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and Whip Ray, and porpoise. Apparently the porpoise, and the other sharks, for the most part, were captured by them in the nets. It is doubtful if they could secure the former or nearly so large a proportion of the latter, otherwise.

J. C. BELL,
J. T. NICHOLS,
New York, N. Y.

OLIGODON ROUXI, A NEW NAME FOR OLIGODON ORNATUS ROUX

It has apparently escaped notice that the name *Oligodon ornatus* Roux, given to a new species of snake from Sumatra, *Revue Suisse de Zoologie*, Vol. 22, pp. 28, 29, 1914, is preoccupied by *Oligodon ornatus* Van Denburgh, *Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences*, Vol. III, p. 53, 1909, applied to a Formosan species. The Sumatran species may be known hereafter as *Oligodon rouxi*, nom. nov.

ALEXANDER G. RUTHVEN,
University of Michigan.

AMPHIBIAN NOTES FROM DADE CO., FLORIDA

The following species of Amphibians were observed from February 23 to December 8, 1920:—

Rana grylio Stejneger, was heard grunting on April 4 at Musa Isle, near the meeting of the north and south forks of the Miami River, also in the canal near there. No effort was made to take specimens, as it is impossible to secure living material during the daytime, and without a boat, the species being so thoroughly aquatic and exceedingly shy.

Rana sphenocephala (Cope.) The writer had been expecting to hear the calls of the Southern Leopard Frog, but none were heard during or after any of the heavy rains of May and June. During the night of

December 5, at Lemon City, after a violent thunderstorm the temperature dropped suddenly from 84° F. to 62° F., and when the writer, at 1:30 A. M., took a ramble around his yard with a lantern, he heard the croak of what, according to his experience, must have been this frog. The next morning was bright and quite cool, and the writer found, about half a mile from his house, in a rain-ditch in a nearby rock-pit, three batches of frog-spawn. The masses were partly afloat and attached to weed-stems in about 12 to 15 inches of water, milky with disintegrated limestone. Securing one of the masses and placing it in a wooden tub in our arbor, the eggs hatched on the 7th, and the tadpoles, though very small as yet, can be positively said to belong to this frog. Careful search all around the rock-pit failed to reveal any adults.

Gastrophryne carolinensis (Holbrook.) Of this, the Narrowmouth "Toad," about a dozen specimens were taken in Miami, on the borders of a rain-pool in an empty lot at Miami Ave. and 22nd Street. Both sexes were represented. They were hiding under pieces of limestone in black, mucky soil and were heard calling during the night of May 16 in company with Spadefoot and other toads. Several were found at Lemon City under pieces of limestone in a wagon track leading to a rock-pit, and one under a stump in a rock-pit at Little River, in November.

Bufo quercicus (Holbrook.) Many specimens of this little toad were collected in Miami, Lemon City, Little River and Coconut Grove during April, May, June, July and August. Their piercing calls were heard day and night, from quite dry situations, but none were seen or heard after August.

Bufo terrestris (Bonaterre.) This, the common Southern Toad, was heard in May, June, July, August and September, its trilling call coming from rain-ditches in hammocks, pineland and from roadsides. It is found at any time of the year in gardens and cultivated grounds.

Hyla squirella (Latreille.) The only tree-toads observed by the writer here so far are of this species. Their rasping calls were heard in May and June at 19th Street, Miami, at Donn's nursery and at 22nd Street in company with the toads mentioned previously. After heavy rains in July, August and September they were heard also at Coconut Grove, Lemon City, Little River, Arch Creek and Fulford. A few have established themselves in the velvet-bean vines covering the writer's back porch, and at night will sit flattened out against the window panes, catching the insects that are attracted by the light within.

Pseudacris ocularis (Holbrook.) This is the smallest of the North American Salientia, and was found to be quite numerous in a dried-up ditch with black muck bottom at Little River, February 23. A dozen specimens were taken and liberated later on at 19th Street, Miami, in a small hammock. It is the only member of its genus observed here, so far.

Scaphiopus holbrookii (Harlan.) On April 23 a male specimen was found by the writer, about six inches down, in sandy marl at Brickell Ave. and Broadway, Miami. During a prolonged thunderstorm many of the Spadefoot Toads were encountered by the writer in the streets south of the Miami River, on the afternoon of May 16, and during the night were found breeding at 19th Street and Ave. H., also at 22nd Street and Miami Ave., and great numbers were reported from the low grounds near the "Alligator farm," Miami. Their cries sound like "Ow, Ow," and "Miow," but the latter much deeper in tone than the well-known cat cry. The noise made by a dozen males is deafening when one is near, though the call lacks carrying power.

Eleutherodactylus ricordii (Dumeril and Bibron.) This little frog is terrestrial in its habits. Its twittering call can be heard from hammocks as well as dry pine land, after showers during April, May, June, July and August. In the pine country the writer has

found it under heaps of limestone. No matter how dry the surrounding land may be, in the center of these rock-heaps there is always quite some moisture, and all kinds of creatures find hiding places there. Many specimens of Ricord's Frog were secured in rock-pits under quite small stones. They are difficult to capture as they leap with lightning rapidity the instant they are uncovered. Ricord's Frog does not go to the rain-pools in numbers, as do the other Salientia. Pairing seems to take place on land, during rainy weather, in dark places. The writer has so far failed to find specimens in copula, but on May 16 two batches of eggs, containing a dozen each, were found in a depression filled with dead leaves and leaf-mold, in a "hammock." Although it was impossible to positively identify the eggs as those of this species, they were undoubtedly amphibian, and, as no salamanders are known from Dade Co., and the writer knows the spawn of the other Salientia of this region, there remains but little doubt, in his mind, as to their identity. Unfortunately, the eggs were infested with a thread-like fungus after being in my possession a few days, and the embryos, which were plainly discernible, were killed and soon disintegrated. Further observations next summer may reveal some interesting data on the breeding habits of this queer little frog.

RICHARD F. DECKERT,

Miami, Fla.

TIME OF HATCHING OF EGGS OF GREEN SNAKE

On August 23, 1920, nine eggs of the Northern or Smooth-scaled Green Snake (*Liopeltis vernalis*) were found near South Waterford, Oxford County, Maine, and photographed in place. They were cemented together in a small cavity in the grass underneath a pile of tent poles, where they had been deposited by the female snake, and they were not disturbed at any time